

Announcements.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

that Scotland can produce.
Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to ap-
pliance for securing purity in the Water supply, to
secure which we have added a Condenser ca-
pable of supplying with 3,000 gallons of distilled
water a day, and are now in a position to compete
in quality with the best English Makers. Our
Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.
The purest ingredients only are used, and the
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the
manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the
full amount allowed for Packages and Empties
when received in good order.
Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered, Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
CHERRYADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are
dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of Containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.

WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple
Mellorine Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to
taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition
of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant
drinks.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen
Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP } Price,
STRAWBERRY SYRUP } \$1 per
RASPBERRY VINEGAR } Bottle

For imparting a delicious flavour to
AERATED WATERS,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

DEATH.
At Wladivostok, on the 5th August, OSCAR
F. SMITH, aged 49 years, of cancer.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

Our evening contemporary has taken to
its bosom and promulgated in singular
fashion a new and rather startling theory
in the ethics of general commerce. The
philanthropy of this doctrine is undoubted;
but as the love of mankind is not
necessarily, and in actual life is certainly
not regarded as the leading object of any
commercial undertaking, we have to look
for a better and more solid reason to
justify its being regarded as anything
more than a theory. We carefully look for
this justification in the columns of the *China
Mail*, and we fall to discover it. What
we do find is an absurd proposition,
based on the most nonsensical premises
and entirely unsupported either by cogent
argument or reasonable deduction. Our
evening contemporary's latest discovery is
that it is most improper and highly immoral
for any person to start an opposition against
the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock
Company, for the reason that there is
already more than sufficient opposition in
the field and because the Company possesses
docks and plant capable of doing far more
work than it is likely to get for many years
to come.

We freely acquit the Editor of the *China
Mail* and the other talented members of his
staff from all personal responsibility for the
thing which served the purpose of a leading
article in Wednesday's issue of that most
immaculate and pulchritudinous journal. The
sum total of the literary ability concentrated
within the walls of the lower
Wyndham Street sanctum may not amount
to an over-powering quantity, and its
quality is doubtless a very long way from
being "over-proof;" but it is surely capable
of better work than that! Our ancient
friend the "outside Commissioner" has
evidently been again let loose and, as usual,
on a congenial theme. Our readers need
not be alarmed; we have no intention of
taking up the cudgels in defence of Mr.
HENRY NORMAN's "Hongkong and its
Future," nor of following his snarling critic
through the most nauseous and wearisome
tirade of contemptible insinuations and
low personal abuse we have read for years
past. Mr. NORMAN's article, like
his previous observations on Hongkong,
is admittedly wretched stuff, and as
such was quite open to the adverse
criticism of those who considered it even
worthy of notice; but the *China Mail* critic,
not contented with pulverising literary wares
that are public property, must needs aim
his pointless satire at Mr. NORMAN himself.
Nor is this all. We assume that the *Pall
Mail Gazette* Commissioner "interviewed"
the Hon. Mr. CHATER for the purpose
of obtaining all available information
regarding this colony, its past history, its
present position, and its future prospects,
and we doubt not that the honorable
gentleman courteously expressed his views
on the various subjects introduced by
the interviewer. And there is in reality
no so much fault to find with the
subject matter of Mr. NORMAN's latest
contribution to Hongkong literature as
with the writer's imperfect method; the
tale would not have been so bad had it been
better told. But the person who has the
free run of our contemporary's editorial
columns, after somewhat superfluously
repeating that his references to Mr.
NORMAN's work were not made "with the
object of diminishing the reputation" of Mr.
CHATER, deliberately proceeds to attempt
to disparage that gentleman's enterprise
and the good work he has done in the
colony, indulging in his customary weak
insinuations and reflections, varied with a
little congenial mud-throwing, and he does
not even draw the line at offensive and
uncalled-for personalities. He goes the
extreme length of imputing improper
motives, and in so doing gets dangerously
close to that boundary line where the Law
of Libel curbs reckless ignorance and is a
safe check to cowardly malice. But this
China Mail critic could not possibly dim
the reputation of Mr. C. P. CHATER, and
the mud he so liberally throws broadcast
could only find a resting place on *canaille*
of his own class. He has placed himself
in the position of the traditional ass who
in kicking against a wall only succeeded
in kicking himself.

And now to return to the latest definition
of high-toned commercial morality, as
solemnly enunciated under the editorial
auspices of the evening paper. Some time
ago a piece of Government ground at
Yau-ma-tei was put up to public auction at
the instance of, if we mistake not, Messrs.
H. WICKING and G. FENWICK, their intention
being to utilise it for the erection of a
patent slip, engine-shop, etc. Through
some misunderstanding on the part of
these far-seeing speculators the whole
of the land was knocked down to Mr.
C. P. CHATER, who some months since
decided to utilise it for the identical purpose
contemplated by the two gentlemen above
named. A Patent Slip Company was
accordingly projected, and it has been
for weeks an open secret in the colony that
the necessary plant for the new under-
taking had been ordered from England.

For reasons we will not attempt to investi-
gate, this active opposition to the Dock
Company seems to have hurt the tender
susceptibilities of our contemporary's
"leader" writer, and he accordingly
enters a protest based on a doctrine
peculiarly his own. He whines:—

"It is not for us to try into the secret springs
of men's actions, but the history of this affair
(Mr. Chater's refusal to accept the Dock Co's
tender to float the steamer *Arday*) and the
project he has conceived of starting a Patent Slip
Company would lead one to conjecture that
there was some other motive at work than
commercial enterprise and the desire to benefit
Hongkong. Here we have a Dock Company
with large docks and big plant, capable, on
the admission of everyone, of doing far more
work than it is likely to get for years to come.
Of competition there is no lack. There are docks
at Nagasaki, Shanghai, Singapore, Amoy, etc.,
all competing with Hongkong, and the Japanese
Government are about to construct a large
new dock near Yokohama. Under these
circumstances the Dock Company will have
a pretty hard struggle to retain its position,
and get its docks fairly well filled, and yet Mr.
Chater comes forward with an opposition com-
pany to divide the profit. Of course he has as
good a right to aim a profit out of repairing ships
as the Dock Company, but he can scarcely
claim that his object is to keep all the work
here, as it will be many a long year before the
Dock Company is compelled to refuse orders.
And seeing Mr. Chater is so enthusiastic for
the welfare of Hongkong, could he not find

some means of employing his capital in a
way which would bring a positive increase
of business to the Colony, instead of competing
for business that already exists? Can it be
as has been sometimes hinted, that Mr. Chater
has a grudge at (sic) the Dock Company
because one of his rivals happens to be a large
shareholder? We can hardly think so, for to
start an enterprise on (sic) such a motive would
not be worthy of Mr. Chater's honorable record,
and he, we are sure, better than most others
(sic) must know that schemes laid on such a
foundation generally come to grief. Fortune is
a fickle jade, and luck sometimes takes unex-
pected turns."

We are greatly indebted to the author
of the foregoing "deliverance" for the con-
cluding very original and philosophic
observation about fortune being a fickle
jade and luck an occasional uncertainty.
There are tons of solid wisdom in that
assertion, and it is much to be deplored,
for the writer's reputation, that his criticism
(?) did not begin and end with that sentence.

The rest of his ponderous twaddle is
absolutely beneath contempt. We have
italicised a few choice gems which our
readers will thoroughly see through without
any comment on our part; but it will be
news to the community at large that Mr.
CHATER refused the Dock Company's offer
to float the *Arday*, and has since started an
opposition Patent Slip Company "because
one of his rivals (?) happens to be a large
shareholder." The suggestion is in itself
a gross and clumsy calumny which only
a miserable coward could have hatched,
but which a gentleman in Mr. CHATER's
position can afford to contemptuously
ignore. The author of this novel explana-
tion of the motives which have actuated
the most popular of our public men in his
gigantic business arrangements forcibly
reminds one of "Waltham's calf," a wise
animal that went nine miles to obtain
milk from a bovine of the male sex and—
came back a thirteenth. His method of drawing
utterly irrational and absurd conclusions
from imaginary facts, if not quite in
accordance with recognised practice, is
amusing, if nothing else, and is in every
way worthy of the *China Mail*.

"Mysterious nothing! how shall we define
Thy shapeless, baseless, placeless emptiness!"

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China
Steam Navigation Co.'s chartered steamer
Mersey, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday
afternoon for this port.

OUR Nagasaki contemporary regrets to hear
that news has been received by telegram of
further serious inundations in Wakayama Ken.
The loss of life and damage to property and
crops is said to be very heavy.

On dit that Sir Robert Hart is expected here
during the course of next week. We are inclined
to doubt this, believing that telegraphic infor-
mation would have reached us long ere now had
the Inspector General left Peking.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30
o'clock, the steam-launch carrying the Bethel
flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code
pendent C to convey men ashore to St. Peter's
Church, St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning
about 12.30.

SCIENTISTS say that the Caucasian skull has,
during the last thirteen centuries, increased in
circumference nearly three inches, and has gained
cranial capacity three and a half cubic inches.
There has been an increase in width, but the
brain has gained in height and length.

A PHYSICIAN with sense has at last spoken upon
the subject of diet. He says: "The variety of
human constitutions, and of their digestive and
assimilative powers is so great, that no general
rules can be formulated as to diet, but each case
must be judged for by itself and treated accord-
ingly."

THE auctions of race-ponies at the Shanghai
Horse Bazaar are going merrily along, and big
prices are being realised. We observe from the
Mercury that on the 31st inst. two griffins were
knocked down at 100 each, one at 120, and
several at various prices over 100. Our
contemporary remarks that this mob brought
the best prices for many years past.

MEMO. for the bald-headed man. Two mechanics
were overheard having the most sensible con-
versation on baldness ever listened to. They
were talking of some advertisement of a balsam
for the hair, and one of them said to the other,
"Balsam be blowed! Do you suppose the
Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge
would be so bald as bell-handles if money
could save 'em?"

ACCORDING to the *Shanghai Courier* the
accounts of the recent floods from the outlying
districts show that an enorm. amount of
damage has been done, particularly in the
valleys, where in some instances whole villages
have been swept away and most of the inhabi-
tants drowned. Many of the pontoons belonging
to the floating bridges have been towed up river
again and one of the bridges is almost ready for
traffic.

At eight o'clock this morning, the city was
treated to a little more of the Brazilian
corvette, which, like the few representatives of
the English navy, was all-begged festively.
At noon there was a second round. The occa-
sion was the 67th anniversary of the Indepen-
dence of Brazil. This evening a dinner will be
given on board, but Prince Leopoldo, who is only
second lieutenant, will not be present, because
his rank is too low, and he will have to rustle
along with the hotel men.

A PROMINENT London physician has been
experimenting with the graphophone, and has
found it feasible to keep perfect records of the
condition of a patient's pulse or of a cough. So
perfect are the varying tones of the cough re-
gistered, that it is difficult to imagine that it is not
the patient himself, instead of the machine, who
reproduces the sounds. In treating con-
sumptive and bronchial patients, this new device
is of special value, since it enables the most
prominent symptoms of the disease to be fol-
lowed in all its stages, and allows accurate com-
parisons to be made at any time. The progress
of the disease towards cure, or otherwise, can thus
be accurately determined.

A LETTER from Peking informs us that His
Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, has turned out,
contrary to expectation, to be a hard worker
after all, and personally writes the Edicts
and Rescripts on which hang the fate of an
immense empire. The Dowager Empress is said
to preside herself, regularly every morning,
at the audience at the Audience Hall, where most
of the business is transacted. The Emperor,
both to give him the benefit of her experience,
and to spur him on whenever he feels inclined
to yawn or show symptoms of being "bored"
at the sight of the innumerable piles of docu-
ments and memorials awaiting the touch of the
"Vermillion Pencil." Whenever His Majesty
shows an especially large amount of work
for one day, the Dowager Empress rewards his
diligence by ordering the best actors in Peking,
to play an afternoon dramatic performance for
his special benefit, or sometimes plans a picnic
on the lakes of the Palace.

To those who are constantly reviling the Irish
patriots who have sacrificed so much for their
country's sake, and who have devoted their lives
to the accomplishment of Home Rule, we would
commend a careful study of the following words
of wisdom from the mouth of Thomas Carlyle:—
"Ireland in the quiet, chronic state is still more
hideous than Ireland in the critical, even insur-
rectionary state. No, that is not peace; that of
a governing class glittering in foreign capitals,
or at home sitting idly in its drawing-rooms, in
its hunting saddles, like a class quite uncon-
cerned with governing, concerned only to get
the rents and wages of governing, and the ungo-
vernable, ungoverned millions, sunk meanwhile
in dark cabins, in ignorance, sloth, confusion,
superstition and squalid misery, dying of
hunger, death, or what is worse, living the
hunger-life in degradation below that of dogs.
A human dog kennel five millions strong,—is
that a thing to be quiet over?"

THERE is something very "off color" in the
police system here. Last month several useful
men, just advanced to the rank of sergeant, left,
and this week two more constables—one of whom
was about the biggest and the other the strongest
in the force—ran away. On Thursday night
one of the staidest sergeants we have—Baker
—a man with seven years' service and not a
mark against him, was unavoidably prevented
from being present at roll-call, at 9 p.m. As a
matter of fact, he is not usual for sergeants to
attend. Yesterday he was had up before General
Gordon and, besides being cautioned, was actually
fined the maximum penalty—\$25. And we hear
that the Acting Captain Superintendent strongly
reprimanded a constable for daring to arrest a
naval officer recently, and stopped further pro-
ceedings. Such administration is just about
calculated to "bust up" the finest police force
going. Come along, Captain Deane.

THE Ningpo correspondent of the *Shanghai
Mercury* writes on August 31st:—I find that
the steamship *Pallua* was not in ballast, but
laden with Government stores for Vladivostok,
shipped in Hamburg, Antwerp, and Port Said.
She will go into Shanghai to refit. Her coal
bunkers are much damaged by the quantity of
water shipped.

MR. Ho Wyson applied to Mr. Robinson, at the
Police Court this morning, for the rendition of
one of the two men "wanted" by the Chinese
Government. To be more accurate, he only
asked for a remand, without producing any
evidence to support his case. He was requested
by the magistrate to get a steam-launch and
go over to Kowloon City and hunt up a witness
or two, and the case would be heard at five
o'clock.

SHARKHOLDERS in the defunct Hongkong Shark
Fishing Company will rejoice to learn that the
Goto Whaling Company has been so suc-
cessful that it is about to pay a dividend of \$30
on each share of \$30.

IT may interest holders of shares in the Green
Island Cement Manufacturing Company to know
that active operations at the Works will com-
mence during next week, and that most favorable
results are confidently anticipated.

SAYS the Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of August 28th:
—It is reported that a seam of coal has been
discovered at Yagami, and that application has
been made to the Government for permission
to work it. Particulars as to the extent of the
seam or the quality of the coal we have been
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SCIENTISTS say that the Caucasian skull has,
during the last thirteen centuries, increased in
circumference nearly three inches, and has gained
cranial capacity three and a half cubic inches.
There has been an increase in width, but the
brain has gained in height and length.

A PHYSICIAN with sense has at last spoken upon
the subject of diet. He says: "The variety of
human constitutions, and of their digestive and
assimilative powers is so great, that no general
rules can be formulated as to diet, but each case
must be judged for by itself and treated accord-
ingly."

THE auctions of race-ponies at the Shanghai
Horse Bazaar are going merrily along, and big
prices are being realised. We observe from the
Mercury that on the 31st inst. two griffins were
knocked down at 100 each, one at 120, and
several at various prices over 100. Our
contemporary remarks that this mob brought
the best prices for many years past.

MEMO. for the bald-headed man. Two mechanics
were overheard having the most sensible con-
versation on baldness ever listened to. They
were talking of some advertisement of a balsam
for the hair, and one of them said to the other,
"Balsam be blowed! Do you suppose the
Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge
would be so bald as bell-handles if money
could save 'em?"

ACCORDING to the *Shanghai Courier* the
accounts of the recent floods from the outlying
districts show that an enorm. amount of
damage has been done, particularly in the
valleys, where in some instances whole villages
have been swept away and most of the inhabi-
tants drowned. Many of the pontoons belonging
to the floating bridges have been towed up river
again and one of the bridges is almost ready for
traffic.

At eight o'clock this morning, the city was
treated to a little more of the Brazilian
corvette, which, like the few representatives of
the English navy, was all-begged festively.
At noon there was a second round. The occa-
sion was the 67th anniversary of the Indepen-
dence of Brazil. This evening a dinner will be
given on board, but Prince Leopoldo, who is only
second lieutenant, will not be present, because
his rank is too low, and he will have to rustle
along with the hotel men.

A PROMINENT London physician has been
experimenting with the graphophone, and has
found it feasible to keep perfect records of the
condition of a patient's pulse or of a cough. So
perfect are the varying tones of the cough re-
gistered, that it is difficult to imagine that it is not
the patient himself, instead of the machine, who
reproduces the sounds. In treating con-
sumptive and bronchial patients, this new device
is of special value, since it enables the most
prominent symptoms of the disease to be fol-
lowed in all its stages, and allows accurate com-
parisons to be made at any time. The progress
of the disease towards cure, or otherwise, can thus
be accurately determined.

A LETTER from Peking informs us that His
Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, has turned out,
contrary to expectation, to be a hard worker
after all, and personally writes the Edicts
and Rescripts on which hang the fate of an
immense empire. The Dowager Empress is said
to preside herself,

being altered. I may mention here that such ruin as this implies starvation for the inhabitants of these hills, if help is not afforded by official or private means. The hill people live very much from hand to mouth, carrying down their loads of timber, firewood, and lumber to the hill-side markets, and bringing back supplies of food and necessities. Their roads and bridges are in a sense their life; these are gone now, and communication with the markets is practically cut off. The repair of such long stretches of road is quite beyond local resources.

The oldest inhabitant of the hills cannot remember such a flood; and at Ningpo such high water has not been known for forty years or more.—N. C. Daily News.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF ALTRUISM.

There are two classes in a Chinese community who are subject to oppression, the poor and the rich. The former suffer from conditions which differ widely from those in some other countries, such as Turkey, in the important particular that it is not the government which oppresses them. The land-tax is very moderate, and with rare exceptions, the officials do not appear to make any demands upon the mass of the people. In China most especially, the misery of the poor is their poverty, and the hopelessness of their condition is due to their inability to lift themselves out of it by their own shoe-straps.

And if they cannot do it themselves, it will not be done at all, so that the great mass of those who are poor must remain so. Yet there are enough exceptions to explain the process by which great wealth is dissipated, as the proverb says, in three generations; but these exceptions form no considerable proportion of the whole number of cases. As a rule, the poor man in China has no chance to better himself. Those who have wealth, especially if they have gained it themselves, are often not so deeply marked by the struggles through which they have passed. The world has shown them no favours, and there are very cogent and convincing reasons why they should not do so. That figure of speech which likens the permanent moral improvement of the rich man to the progress of a camel through the eye of a needle, when Chinese life is attentively considered, turns out to be a sober and mathematically accurate statement. Within three miles of the writer's house lives a wealthy Chinese, who has a pawn-shop and between two and three thousand Chinese acres of land. Yet in the famine year, he not only did nothing for the poor of the district out of which he has made his money, but even the hamlet composed of the hovels of those who work his own land contained starving families who were relieved by foreign money, in default of which the poor people must have died. In a region where about ten thousand dollars were distributed from foreign sources in aid of the victims of famine, scarcely an instance was heard of in which the local rich families took any part in alleviating the distress, which was such that it was estimated that on an average one person in every family died either of starvation or of disease. Under these circumstances, it is not strange if the employees of these wealthy families maintain toward them an attitude of secret hostility, seizing every opportunity to do them an injury, when it cannot be traced. A pawnshop, situated in a village near to the writer's residence, had a wall which was built on the outer edge of the land owned by the firm. On one occasion it became necessary to repair this wall, which could only be done by placing a staging on the land outside, for the use of the man. The owner of this land refused to allow it to be used for this purpose, and as the pawnshop, which is the hereditary enemy of the poor, was for once in their power, the managers were compelled to pay a squeeze of about three hundred Mexican dollars for the right to use for a few days a bit of ground the market value of which was perhaps two dollars. It is one of the concomitants of the social solidarity of the Chinese, that any man who has become rich is exposed to the devastating levies of all his relatives, of whom there are invariably an immense host, and of his 'friends,' who are in danger of proving to be more numerous and as needy as his relatives. The most conspicuous examples of this state of affairs are to be seen in the southern districts of China, from which the emigration of Chinese to foreign countries chiefly takes place. Each returning emigrant is already weighed in the social balances, and the assessments are soon fixed. By the time he has been plucked for the benefit of relatives and 'friends,' and taxed for the repair of temples, the spirit is so far gone out of him that his main anxiety is to get some friend to lend him a sum sufficient to get back to the foreign land whence he came, in order to begin the process of accumulation all over again. If a man who has land is unable to till the whole of it himself, his remotest cousins feel authorised to complain, if the work is given to some one else. 'One family warm and well-fed,' says the popular adage, 'is the envy of ten others.' The writer is acquainted with an elderly man, who has a well-to-do neighbour with whom he was formerly associated in one of the secret sects so common in China. On asking him about this neighbour, whose house was a little distance from his own, it turned out that the man who had grown up together, and had passed more than sixty years in proximity, never met. 'And why was this?' 'Because the other man is getting old, and does not go out much.' 'Why, then, do you not sometimes go to see him, and talk over old times. Are you not on good terms?' 'The person addressed smiled the smile of conscious superiority, and shook his head. 'Yes,' he said, 'we are on good terms enough, but he is well off, and I am poor, and if I were to go there it would make talk. Folks would say, "What is he coming here for?"'

What is the most difficult task to convey a truthful idea of Chinese benevolence. In the chapter which has already been devoted to this topic, we have come very far short of our own ideal. One's first impression is that there is no benevolence in China. This error is afterwards corrected, and it is perceived that such as it is, there is a great deal of benevolence. But on closer examination, it turns out to be what the tradesmen called high poppy, 'half-stuff.' Still, occasional cases render us disinclined to deny its existence, and thus our mind goes on to what Macaulay termed 'an uneasy and intermittent state of abeyance.' We know that there is truth; but we cannot decide exactly where it lies. Among a people of so mild a disposition as the Chinese, there must be a great deal of domestic kindness of which nothing is seen or heard. Sickness and trouble are peculiarly adapted to call out the best side of human nature, and in a foreign hospital for Chinese we have witnessed many instances of devotion to parents, and of wives toward husbands, and of husbands toward wives. The same thing is even more common among strangers toward each other. Many a Chinese mother nursing an infant, will give of her over-riding abundance to a motherless child which else might starve. The following instance, cited by Mr. Baber from the narrative of a Roman Catholic priest who had escaped almost naked and after great tribulations from the barbarous Man-tsu, and who with difficulty succeeded in entering a Chinese village, gives both sides of the picture. 'I had great trouble in finding a lodging; nobody would take me

in, because I had no money. I remember that I went from door to door saying the handsomest things in the most doleful tones, without any success. Some, while leaving me in the streets, would recommend me to be patient, remarking that times were bad, and that moreover, I was not the only unfortunate, with other truths of a similar nature. These were the most civil. Others would fairly declare that I was a thief, and their homes were not meant for people like me. I saw the moment coming for me, not to sleep but to die, in the streets of that inhospitable village. My entreaties and my courage were alike exhausted, when I heard, some one calling me. 'Old fellow! old fellow! come here!' It turned out to be one of those who had refused me shelter. The good man gave me supper, and performed that night an act of charity which to those who know what the heathen are, will seem incredible. There was only one blanket in his house, the others being hidden in the mountain for fear of the robbers. Well, my host had kept this solitary blanket for his own use, and yet he lent it to me for the night without being asked, sleeping himself in his clothes on a bench beside a small fire which he lighted more than once without succeeding in getting warm. I am firmly persuaded that the Lord, in His mercy, will give that heathen the Faith, of which he already has the works, and I earnestly commend his conversion, as well as that of his family to your good prayers.' We have heard of one instance in which a foreign family, moving into an interior city of China, was welcomed with apparent cordiality by the people, the neighbours even volunteering to lend them articles for house-keeping until such time as they might be able to procure an outfit of their own. Other examples there are doubtless, but it is well known that these are wholly exceptional. By far the most usual reception is total indifference on the part of the people, except so far as curiosity is excited to see what the new comers are like; a spirit of curiosity to make the most of the 'gai jeees' whom fate has sent thither to be plucked; and still more hostile. In the case of foreigners, who may have been reduced to distress, we have never heard of any assistance voluntarily given by Chinese, though of course there may have been such cases. We have read of instances in which sailors have attempted the journey overland from Tientsin to Chefoo, and from Canton to Swatow, and during the whole time of their travel they never once succeeded in getting a lodging or a mouthful of food gratis.—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

SWATOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, 28th August, 1889.

The steamer *Tamsui* arrived here in the 26th instant from Newchwang and Chefoo. The vessel left Chefoo on the 19th, and experienced fine weather as far as the Suddies. The rest of the passage was very rough, although without high winds. A sea which came on board carried away the companion ladder, and smashed the hen-coops and ice-chest. Owing to the heavy sea the vessel was obliged to anchor in the Buffalo Nose Channel for twenty-four hours. On the 24th, whilst off Pin-ki-shan, some wreckage was observed, to which a native Chinaman, doubtless through weakness, was unable to catch a life-buoy which was repeatedly thrown towards him. The second officer, Mr. King, volunteered from the very first to swim off with a line, but Captain Williams would not consent until every other means had been tried. A boat could not be launched owing to the tremendous sea, so Mr. King very bravely swam off with a lead line, which he made fast to the unfortunate Chinaman, who, together with his rescuer, was safely got on board.

Such an act is deserving of a testimonial from the Humane Society.

A few months ago the *Tamsui* picked six men off a water-logged junk near Swatow.—*Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 26th August, 1889.

Sheng, Taotai of Chefoo, arrived here yesterday to transact business in connection with the Klathka Telegraph line, and also with respect to the Telegraph Convention of 1887.

The two breaches above Tientsin, one in the west, and the other in the east bank of the Peiho River, have made the east and west plains one vast sheet of water, as far as one can see. The water rushes through these gaps which such a force that it can be heard half a mile off.

Lt. Hong Chang has enjoyed excellent health during the hot weather, and is determined to attend to nothing else but what is required from him as Governor-General of Chihli and High Commissioner of Northern Trade, as before.

Wu Ta-cheng has not as yet arrived in Shantung, though he was telegraphed for by His Majesty, nor has Chang Chih-tung sent his final reply about the Hankow Railway as proposed by him. His Majesty's kind requests to their Excellencies Wu and Chang don't seem to soothe them.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. 'Scott's Emulsion' is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Co-day's

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day started as a SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

J. A. FREDERICKS.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1118]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L.I. British Ship.

"HARVEST QUEEN."

E. A. Forsyth, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1116]

WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

Co-day's

Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING,

the 7th Septem' 1889.

COME AND WITNESS

The well-worth-seeing Trépe and the talented Family of

PROFESSOR BERNHARDY RUCHWALDY.

The Well-known

WIZARD OF THE EAST.

THE KING OF THE HUNGARIAN

"CZIGANY HEGEDOS,"

And Real Spiritualist and Modern

"SORCERER."

THREE WONDERFUL CHILDREN,

9, 7, and 5 YEARS OLD.

KATHARIN, GENERALLY CALLED THE

"SCOTCH LASSIE,"

9 YEARS OLD.

In their Famous and Amusing

ENTERTAINMENTS

of modern

PHYSICS, SPIRITUALISM, JETIC, MUSIC,

INSTRUMENTAL, VOCAL, AND

ALSO COMIC.

MAIDANE RUCHWALDY, PIANISTE.

MR. RUD. LE, the Lady Comical Performer.

"OCARIN,"

"RUSSIAN CHAFOT," "EXECUTION,"

THE "CZIGANY HEGEDOS."

For Particulars see Hand-Bills.

Doors open at half-past-eight; Performance at nine o'clock sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle... ..\$2.00

Front Seats... ..1.00

Back Seats... ..0.50

Tickets to be had at Messrs. KELLY AND WALSH'S.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors, HALF-PRICE for Front and Back Seats.

BERNHARDY, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1104]

FOR KOBE.

"RIVERSDALE,"

Mooney, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on the 18th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1113]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKER,"

Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1115]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1117]

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE, MEXICAN

DOLLARS, current in the Colony and weighing 7.17, in Exchange for STERLING

BILLS drawn at 10 days sight on the LORNS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, LONDON, will be received by the CHIEF PAYMASTER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M., on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

C. H. CHAUNCEY, Colonel, Chief Paymaster, China.

HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY OFFICE, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1114]

Intimations.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers.

Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1092]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUS GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, D'Aguiar Street, on the 17th day of September next, at NOON.

By Order of the Directors,

J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1066]

Intimations.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 25.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONDAY NEXT, the 9th instant (8TH MOON 15TH DAY), being the CHINESE MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at the Kowloon Customs and Stations.

All Examination of Cargo and Clearance of Junks will be suspended on that date.

F. A. MORGAN, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon and District.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Kowloon, 4th September, 1889. [1105]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th September, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1036]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MAGNIFICENT ROOMS in the NEW WING, are now open and afford increased Accommodation for Private Tiffin and Dinner Parties, Balls, Public Meetings, &c. &c. The Hotel supplies Picnic and Shooting Parties with every requisite at the shortest notice, and on most moderate terms. The Hotel also offers to its Constituents and Supporters the best Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stores, &c. &c., specially selected by its Representatives in London and on the Continent of a quality and at prices that distance Competition.

For prices list and particulars, Apply to

C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1086]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY.

DAY SERVICE.

ON and after the 5th September, 1889, one of the Company's Launches will run daily until further notice, every half hour, starting from Kowloon Point for Pedder's Wharf, at 6 A.M., and returning from Pedder's Wharf, at 6.15 A.M.

The Launch will leave Kowloon Point, at every hour and half hour, and Pedder's Wharf, every quarter past, and quarter to, the hour.

NIGHT SERVICE.

Leaves Kowloon... ..8.30 10.30 11.30

Pedder's Wharf... ..9 11 12

SCALE OF FARES.

DAY SERVICE.

Single Fare... ..\$2.00

Under 10... ..1.00

"Chinese Steerage," 2... ..0.50

Servants, 2... ..0.50

Sedan Chairs... ..15

Soldiers, Sailors or Police (in uniform) half fare.

Family Tickets may be arranged at the Company Office.

NIGHT SERVICE.—All Passengers, whether Subscribers or otherwise, will be charged 20 cents each way.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, and cancels all previous ones.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1094]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ..\$1,000,000

PAYED-UP... ..\$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. Maitland & Co.

H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

E. J. HOGG, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

PROPERTIES bought and sold.

ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [938]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ..\$5,000,000

PAYED-UP CAPITAL... ..2,500,000

RESERVE FUND... ..1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors.

Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LEE SING, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [153]

Intimations.

MRS. BOHM'S PRIVATE BOARDING RESIDENCE.

will be in future conducted under the name of WINDSOR HOUSE.

WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, And FAMILY HOTEL.

This establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers first class accommodation to Residents and Travellers, has a spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished bed rooms with all comforts. A good table kept.

